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60-inch reflector. The exposure times were about 16 hours in each case, with a slit width of 0.04^{mm}.

The photographs show that the intensities of the continuous spectrum and of the bright hydrogen lines remain nearly the same as on a photograph secured in October, 1913. The nebular lines, however, are very much fainter, the chief nebular line being now of nearly the same intensity as $H\beta$. It is evident that the spectrum of *Nova Lacertæ*, like that of *Nova Persei* and *Nova Geminorum* No. 2, is developing into the Wolf-Rayet type.

A direct photograph, upon which was superimposed a photograph of the polar sequence, gives a photographic magnitude of 13.5 for the star.

WALTER S. ADAMS,
FRANCIS G. PEASE.

A SEVENTH VARIABLE STAR IN THE HERCULES CLUSTER.

In *Astrophysical Journal*, 40, 179, 1914, Professor BARNARD calls attention to a star in the cluster Messier 13, midway between Scheiner Nos. 231 and 270, which seems to be a variable. The star is evidently Scheiner No. 245 = Ludendorff No. 344. The Mount Wilson plates confirm the suspected variation, though a small change in brightness is recorded.

The observations are as follows:—

Date.	Photographic Magnitude.
1914, August 23d	14.8
September 18th	15.0
September 19th	15.2
October 18th	15.1
1915, March 15th	14.7

HARLOW SHAPLEY.

NOTE ON THE SPECTRUM OF STARS OF HARVARD TYPES N AND R.

The very interesting type of stellar spectrum discovered by Mrs. FLEMING and designated as type R was distinguished by her from that of type N by the relatively great intensity of the violet portion of the continuous spectrum. In a recent comparison of the spectrum of the brightest representative of this type, B. D. — 10°5057, with that of several stars of type N,